

# Growth and Optical Properties of Pure and Calcium doped Cadmium Tartrate Crystals by Silica Gel Method

N. S. Patil, S.K.Bachhav, M.S.Kale, D.S.Bhavsar

**Abstract—** In the present course of investigation, pure and calcium doped cadmium tartrate crystals were grown in silica gel at room temperature. The optimum conditions were obtained by varying various parameters such as pH of gel, concentration of gel, gel setting time, concentration of reactants etc. Crystals having different morphologies were obtained such as whitish semitransparent, star shaped, needle shaped crystals. Especially, effect of doping of calcium into cadmium tartrate has been studied with respect of size and transparency. It is found that doping enhances the size and transparency of the crystals. As grown crystals was characterized using scanning electronic microscope (SEM), UV, Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDAX).

**Index Terms—** Crystal growth, XRD, SEM, UV, EDAX

## I. INTRODUCTION

The subject of crystal growth has held a high level of useful information, both of scientifically and technologically, for a very long period [1]. Hence an understanding of how crystals are grown is an important aspect of the science materials [2]. The impact of single crystals is clearly visible in industries like semiconductors, optics etc. and the field of the nonlinear optics and the practical implementation was possible with the applications of nonlinear optical crystals. Now a day great attention has been devoted the growth and characterization of doped tartrate crystals with the aim of identifying new materials for practical purposes [3, 4]. The effects of dopant on various purpose of crystals are of great interest from solid state science as well as technological point of view. The crystals of cadmium tartrate grown in silica gel medium doped with barium, strontium, lithium, calcium have already been reported [5]. In the present course of investigation we have attempted to grow pure and calcium doped cadmium tartrate crystals by gel technique [6]

## II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

In the present work the calcium doped cadmium tartrate crystals were grown by single diffusion gel method. Most of the tartrate compounds are insoluble in water and decompose before melting. Hence, such type of compounds cannot be grown by either slow evaporation or melt technique. But can be grown by solution gel method [6]. A single diffusion

**N. S. Patil**, Bhusawal Arts, Science and P. O. Nahata Commerce College, Bhusawal India

**S.K.Bachhav**, Arts, Science & Commerce College, Varangaon India

**M.S.Kale**, Thin films and crystal growth lab., Pratap College, Amalner India

**D.S.Bhavsar**, Thin films and crystal growth lab., Pratap College, Amalner India

method (Henish 1973) was employed to grow pure and calcium doped cadmium tartrate crystals in the gel method. The AR grade (Loba) chemicals were used for the present work. The crystallization apparatus employed was borosilicate glass tubes (25mm diameter and 200mm length). Gels were prepared by mixing sodium meta silicate solution of appropriate specific gravity and 1M solution of L (-) tartaric acid so that the desired pH of the mixture could be obtained. The specific gravity and pH were varied between 1.02 gm/cc to 1.05 gm/cc and 4 to 5 respectively. After mixing, the solution was allowed to set for about 48 hours. Over the set gel, 1M cadmium chloride solution and 1m, 02% calcium chloride solution was gently poured with the help of a pipette, so as to allow the solution to fall steadily along the walls of the tube without disturbing the gel surface. The supernatant ions ( $\text{Ca}^{++}$  and  $\text{Cd}^{++}$ ) slowly diffuse into the gel medium where it reacts with inner reactant.

The open end of the test tube was closed with cotton to avoid dust from entering into the glass tube. The solution was faint milky and transparent, initially, but with lapse of time its color slightly change. The test tubes were kept undisturbed at room temperature. For doping of calcium, an aqueous solution of calcium chloride of varying concentration 0.2- 1.0 M was mixed with the top solution. After one month the crystal was taken out from the test tube and cleaned for the further characterization. The best quality crystals were grown for 4.2 pH as shown in fig (b) [7].

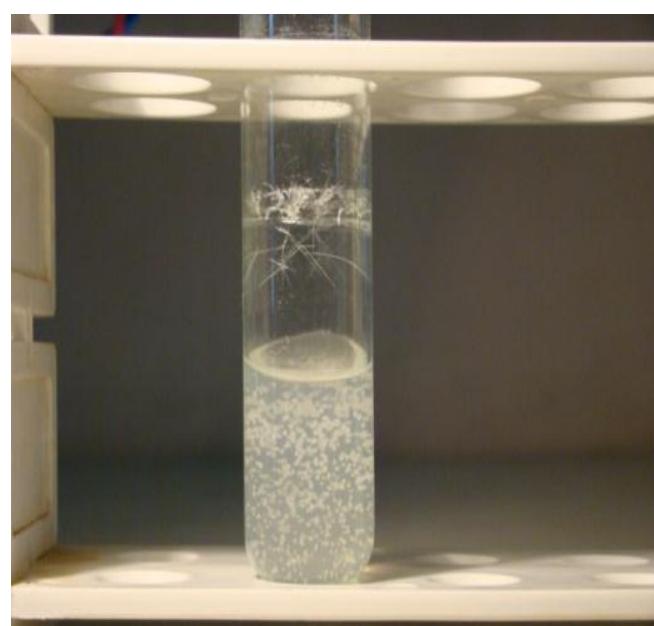


Fig-1.(a) shows single diffusion method



Fig-1.(b) shows CCT crystal



Fig-1 (c)

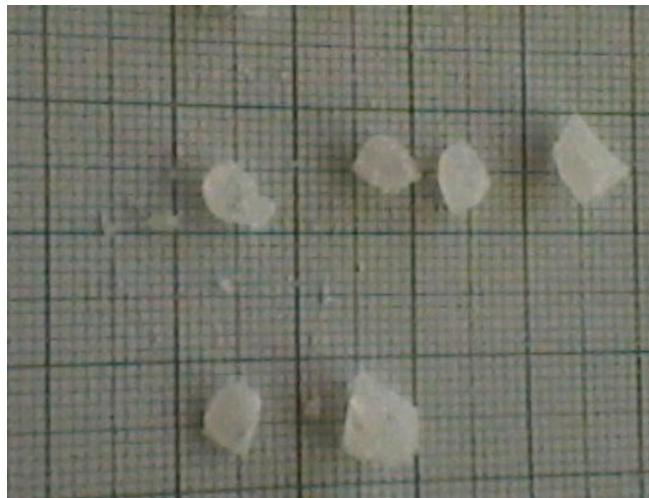
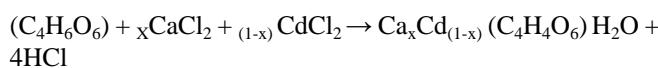


Fig-1 (d)

#### Chemical reaction:

The following reaction is expected to take place in the formation of calcium cadmium tartrate crystal



#### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS:

The various optimum conditions for the growing crystal were found and are given in table no.1

**Table 1. Optimum conditions for growth of CCT**

Conditions	CCT crystal
Density of sodium meta silicate solution	1.05 g/cc
Concentration of tartaric acid	1M
Volume of tartaric acid	8ml
Volume of sodium meta silicate solution	28ml
pH of the Gel	4.5
Concentration of $CaCl_2$	0.2M
Concentration of $CdCl_2$	1.0M
Temperature	Room Temperature

Different parameters such as concentration of reactants, pH of gel, impurities in the solvent, gel setting time, gel aging time etc have considerable effect on growth rate. Fig.2 shows optical photographs of calcium cadmium tartrate crystals inside the test tube and Fig. 3 illustrates the different morphologies of calcium cadmium tartrate crystals grown under different conditions of growth. The crystals grown are whitish, milky white and transparent, semitransparent and rectangular in shape well defined crystals of calcium cadmium tartrate crystals were obtained. Some of them were transparent small diamond shape due to fast growth rate, twin crystals are also obtained faces are well developed and polished [8]

**Table 2 Effect of concentration of reactants and habits quality and size of the crystals.**

Concentration s of reactants in gel	Concentration of reactants above gel	Habits	Quality	Size (mm)
$C_4H_6O_6$ 1M(8ml,pH 4.2)	$CaCl_2,CdCl_2$ (20ml)	Prismatic	Opaque	3x2x2
$C_4H_6O_6$ 1M(8 ml ,pH 4.2)	$CaCl_2,CdCl_2$ 0.5 M(25ml)	Prismatic	Good transparent	2x3x2

#### IV. XRD STUDIES

To study the crystal structure of the CCT crystal by powder X-ray diffraction method, X-ray diffraction was recorded on the (Bruker) with  $CuK\alpha$  radiation recorded  $2\theta$  within the range of  $20-80^{\circ}$ . The figure 2 shows the XRD pattern of the CCT crystal

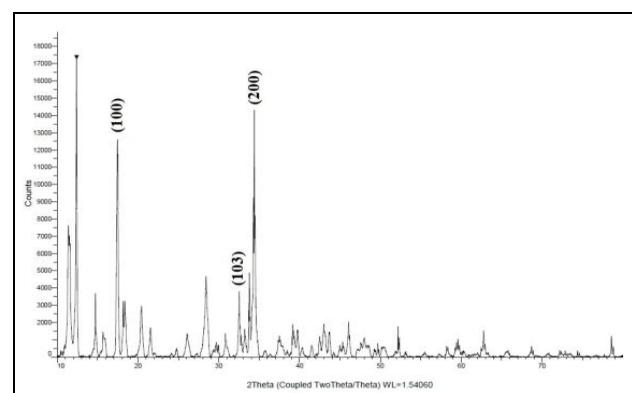


Figure 2. XRD pattern of CCT crystal

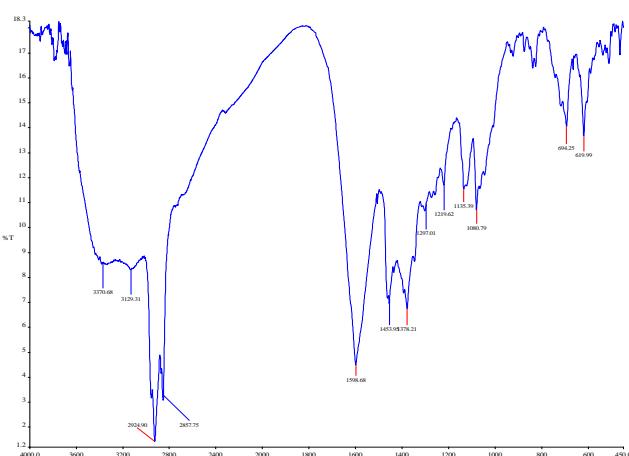
XRD pattern shows very sharp peaks having high intensity, which leads to extremely good crystalline perfection of the CCT crystals. In the table 10.1, the observed d values and  $h\ k\ l$  plane are compared with standard data of JCPDS 65-2018. The lattice parameters a, b, c, v was found to be 5.98, 5.98, 9.65, 299.28 respectively ( $a=b \neq c$ ). While the  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , was found to be at  $90^\circ$   $\gamma=120$ . The XRD spectrum reveals that the sample is polycrystalline having hexagonal structure. Percentage of crystallinity is very good, it is 79.99%. The grain size was 6.148 nm calculated by using the following formula:

$$D = 0.9\lambda/\beta \cos\theta,$$

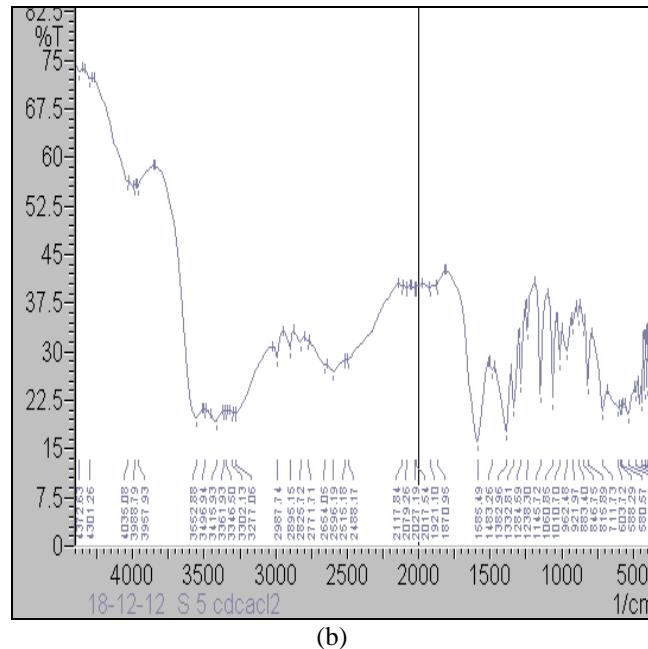
Where  $\beta$  is full width at half maximum (FWHM=.235),  $\lambda=1.54060 \text{ \AA}$  is the wavelength of X-ray,  $2\theta$  is diffraction angle. X ray diffraction study of CCT crystals was carried out using bruker axs8d advance model X ray diffraction with CuK $\alpha$ 1 ( $\lambda=1.54056 \text{ \AA}$ ) radiation in the 20 range  $10^0$ - $80^0$ . The scanning speed of the specimen being  $2^0/\text{min}$ . In the present study of X-Ray powder pattern of calcium doped cadmium Tartrate crystals grown in gel medium was obtained and used to identify the grown material. The XRD patterns of CCT crystal are shown in figure 2. The spectrum match with the data reported in JCPDS files No26-0282. From this diffractogram intensity and hkl values were computed. The observation table give the index XRD data for the grown crystals value and hkl plane were calculated the unit cell parameter satisfy the condition for hexagonal system that is  $a=b \neq c$  and  $\alpha=90^\circ$   $\beta=90^\circ$   $\gamma=120^\circ$ . From X-ray diffraction study it may be concluded that the grown crystal of CCT crystal have hexagonal system. The observed and calculated d values are given in Table No1. The diffraction are index observed d values are in good agreement with calculated values. It is very interesting to note that CCT crystals are hexagonal structure.

### **3.1 Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) Spectral Analysis**

Infrared spectroscopy is one of the most powerful analytical techniques, which offers the possibility of chemical identification and structural analysis. In the present study IR spectrum of CCT sample was recorded within the range of 500-4500 nm wave number at research center lab, M.J. College, Jalgaon. The figure 10.2 shows the IR spectra of CCT crystal



(a)



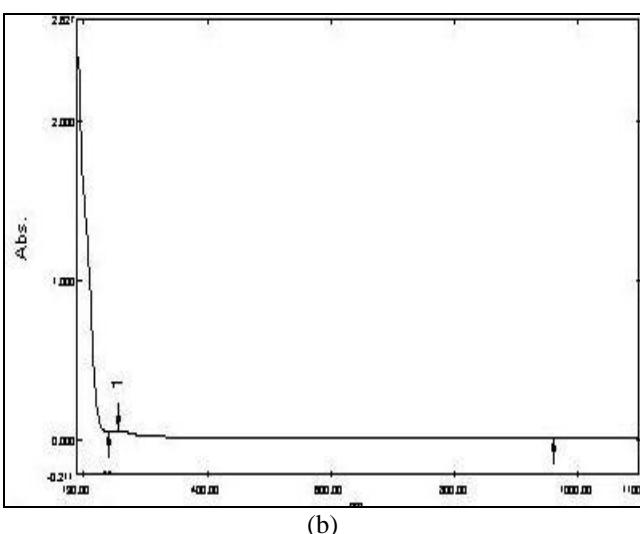
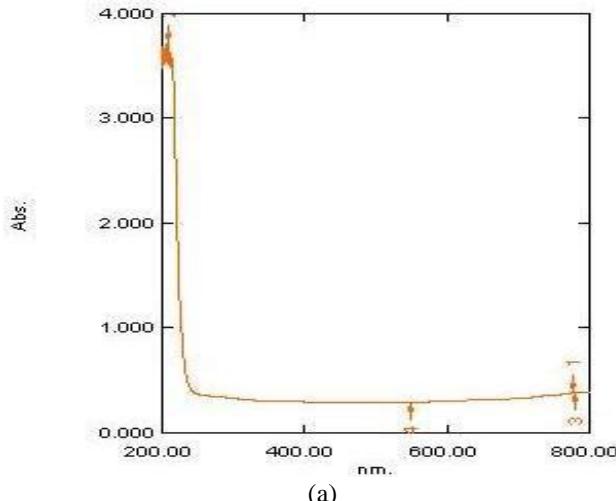
**Figure 3.a) and b)** FT-IR Spectrum of pure and calcium-doped cadmium crystal.

The FT-IR analysis is a technique that provides information about the chemical bonding or molecular structure of material. The FT-IR spectrum of the grown crystals was recorded in the wave number range 400-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> using a IR AFFinity-1 CE FT-IR SHIMADZU 2450. In the IR spectrum of CCT crystal, the absorption bands at 3562.33 cm<sup>-1</sup> are due to O-H stretching bending and water of crystallization. Band at 2896 cm<sup>-1</sup> 2488 cm<sup>-1</sup> are assigned to C-H starching vibrations. Strong asymmetrical band at 1555.49 cm<sup>-1</sup> is attributed due to the C=O weaker symmetric starching in carboxylate ion. The peaks at 1485 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1384 cm<sup>-1</sup> are due the O-H in plane bending. The bands at 1145 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1060.85 cm<sup>-1</sup> are due to the C-O stretching mode. The absorption bands at 962.15 cm<sup>-1</sup> – 711.73 cm<sup>-1</sup> are due to metal oxygen bonding (Metal = Ca- Cd). It is confirmed that in the present work water of crystallization and metal oxygen bonding is present [19-21].

### 3.2. UV-Vis Absorption Spectroscopy

Absorption spectra of CCT crystals were recorded using SHIMADZU UV-1800 Eng 240 V SOFT UV-Vis Spectrophotometer over the wavelength range 200nm to 800nm at Nano Research lab M.J College, Jalgaon. Figure 4.(a)-(b) shows UV absorption spectra of pure and CCT crystals.

The absorbance spectrum reveals that the sample has sufficient transmission in the entire visible and IR region. The absorption coefficient is high at lower wavelength and the wide transparency from 240nm suggestive their suitability for second and third harmonic generations of the 1064 nm radiation [25-26].



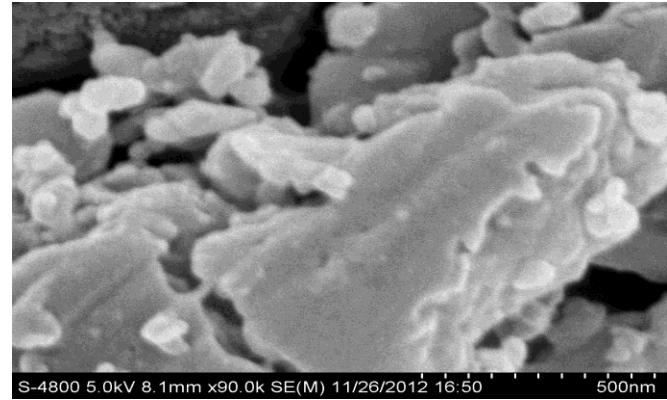
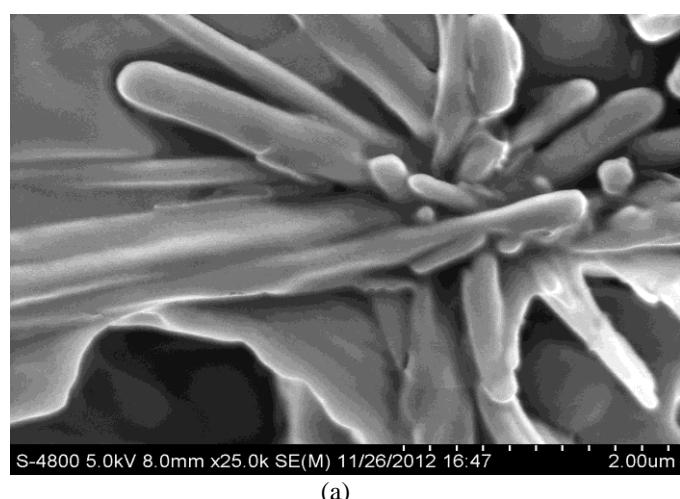
**Figure 4.a) and b) Absorbance of pure and calcium doped cadmium crystal**

The band gap energy of the CCT crystal was calculating 5.63 eV and pure by using following formula:

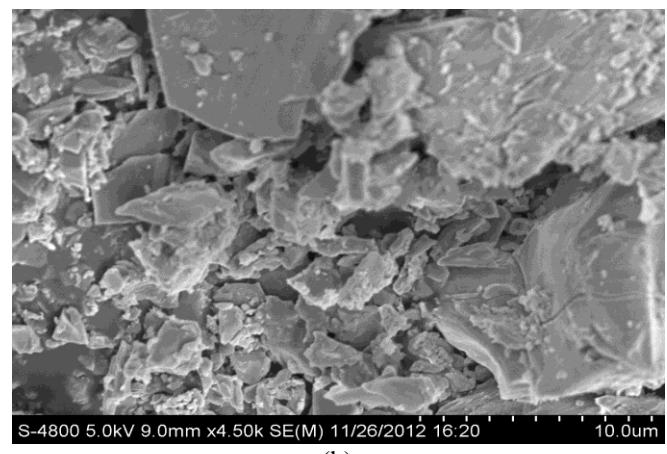
$$\text{Band energy (eV)} = 1240 / \text{wavelength (nm)}.$$

### 3.3. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

The surface morphology can be done by using SEM. In the present work powdered sample of CCT crystals was examined by using SEM technique at the UDCT, NMU Jalgaon



**Figure 5.a-b. SEM images of CCT crystal**



**Figure 6.a-b. SEM images of pure CdTr crystal**

The study of the surface morphology of the crystal gives valuable information about its internal structure. Figure 6.a-b shows the SEM photographs with two different photographs of pure CdTr crystals. The high depth of field of the SEM images makes it especially suitable for the study of the fractured surfaces and complex microstructured such as those found in composite material. These crystals are grown by layers deposition. Thick and thin layers are seen in figure. The plates with the sharp edges were observed and some plates further growth was observed. and Figure 5.a-b show the SEM photograph with two different images of CCT crystal. The SEM images reveals that the flower type structure and petals are come out from flower and each edge of petals of boundary was clear.

### 3.4. Elemental dispersive analysis (EDAX )

Elemental dispersive analysis by X-rays (EDAX) is used for the quantitative analysis. When a beam of electron strikes a specimen, a fraction of the incident electrons excites the atom of the specimen, which then emits X-ray when they return to their ground state. In the present work elemental analysis of gel grown CCT crystals was carried out at the UDCT, NMU Jalgaon. Figure 6. Shows EDAX spectrum of CCT crystals and Table3 Shows the value of elemental content of the crystals as measured by EDAX technique (At%) and the theoretical calculation from molecular formula (Wt%)

Table 3. Value of elemental content of CCT crystals.

No	Elements	Experimental Value Wt%	At%
1	C	21.76	44.10
2	O	11.61	25.48
3	Cl	3.25	2.43
4	CO	0.12	0.15
5	Si	2.11	2.08
6	Ca	3.06	1.40
7	Cd	58.09	24.36

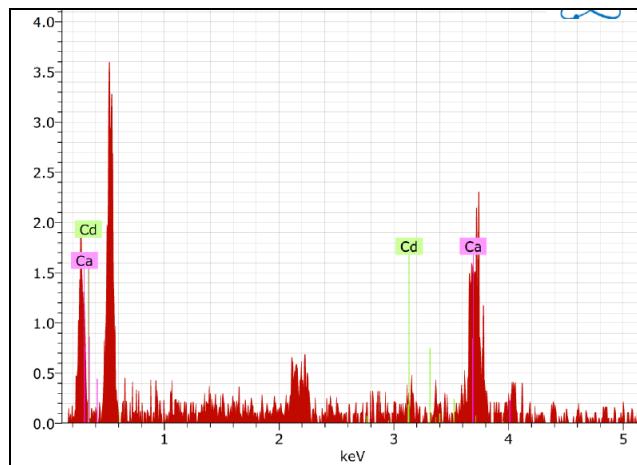


Figure 6. EDAX spectra of CCT crystal

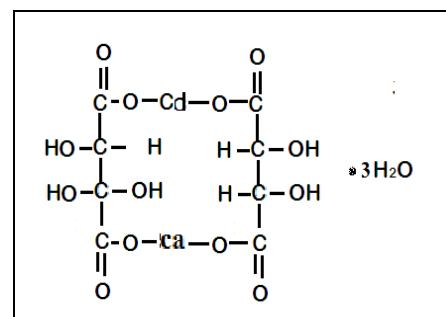
The spectrum of EDAX is shown in figure The average atomic percentage was found as Ca = 3.06 and Cd = 58.09

### V. CONCLUSIONS

The XRD spectrum reveals that the sample is poly crystalline and hexagonal in shape.

The IR spectrum revealed the presence of water molecules, O-H band, C-O and carbonyl C=O bands. The C-OH in plane bending and out of plane bending is identified. The presence of metal cadmium and calcium identified was confirmed by chemical analysis.

The presence of water molecules was confirmed by chemical analysis and the presence of five water molecules are present is confirmed by TGA and DSC analysis. From the foregoing discussion the structure of cadmium calcium tartrate may be



Chemical analysis and EDAX confirmed the presence of Ca and Cd. The optical band gap was found to 5.63 eV.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are thankful to principal **Mrs. Dr. M.V.Waykole** Bhusawal Arts, Science &P.O.Nahata Commerce College, Bhusawal for providing laboratory facilities. The authors extends their thanks towards **Dr. P.P.Patil** Head, Department of Physics, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon for his inspired suggestion and constant help in the research work.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Henisch H.K. Dennis J and Janoka J. *I. J. Phys. Chem. Solids*, 26, 493, 1965.
- [2] Jain A., Bhat S., Pandita S. Kaul M.L., and Kortue P.N. *Bull. Mater. Sci.*, 20, 10810. 1997.
- [3] Tridevi S.G. and Joshi M.S. ,*Kryst. Und. Tech.* 15, 1131. 1970.
- [4] Ittyachen M.A. and Kurien K.V., *J. Cryst. Growth*, 47, 746, 19710.
- [5] Joshi M.S. Mohan Rao, P., and Antoni A.V., *Bull Mater. Sci.* 2, 127, 1981.
- [6] Armington A.F. and O'Corndar J.J., *J Cryst. Growth*, 367, 1968.
- [7] Arora S. K. *Prog. Crystal Growth Characterization* , 4, 345, 1981.
- [8] Henisch H.K., *Crystal Growth in gels*, Pennsylvania state University press, 1970.
- [9] Girase K.D., Girase N.D., Patil T.K. and Bhavsar D.S., *Asian Journal of Chemical and Environmental Research* 3 (4), 67-69, 2010.
- [10] Patil H.M., Sawant D.K., Bhavsar D.S., and Patil J.H., *Archives of physics research* 1(4), 168-175, 2010.
- [11] Garud S.L. and Saraf K.B., *Bull Mater. Sci.* 31, 4, 630-643, 2008.
- [12] Saraf A.G. , saraf K.B., Wani P.A. and Mrs. Bhorsker, *Cryst. Resp. Technol*, 7, 961, 1985.
- [13] Shedad M.R. and VenkateswaraRao A., *Bull. Mater. Sci.*, 4, 309, 1983.
- [14] Patil H.M., Sawant D.K. ,Patil J.H. and Bhavsar D.S. *Journal of scientific review* 2, 108-113, 2010.
- [15] Hennisch H.K., *Crystal Growth in Gels*, Pennsylvania State
- [16] K.C. Mevada, V.D. Patel, K.R. Patel. *Archives of Applied Science Research*, 2012, 3 (4):258-263.
- [17] Hemmisch H.K., *Crystal in Gels and Liesegange Rings*, Cambridge University Press, 1988.
- [18] Andrezza et al., Nucleation in confined space: Application to crystallization in gels, *J. Crystal Growth* 3(4), 415-422, 1988.
- [19] Halberstadt et al., Henisch H.K. , recent experiments on crystal growth in gels, *J. Crystal Growth* 3 (4) 363-366, 1968.
- [20] Selvarajan P., Das B.N.J., *Mater. Sci.*, 12, 1210, 1993.
- [21] Vimal S., Joshi, Mihir J., *J. Physics A*, 75, 159, 2001.
- [22] Sawant D. K. Patil H.K. , Bhavsar D. S. , *Asian Journal of Chemical and Environmental reaseach* 3 (3), 21-25, 2010.
- [23] Kotru P. N. , gupta N.K., Raina K. K. and Koul M. I. , *Bull. Mater. Sci.*, 8, 547, 1986 a.
- [24] Kotru P. N. Gupta., N. K. Raina K. K. and Sarma I. B. , , *Bull. Mater. Sci.* 21 , 83, 1986 b.
- [25] Sawant D. K. , Patil H. M. , Bhavsar D. S. , *Archives of Applied Science Research* 3, 2, 404-413, 2011.
- [26] Nisha P., SanthaKumaria, Kalaaninathan *Cryst. Res. Technol*, 4, 317, 2008.